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1st Founding Anniversary of the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government

THOSE WHO WILL HAVE THE LAST WORD

A recent paramount importance a year ago marked the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people, the founding of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the formation of its Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Where did this government come from and how was it formed?

It is necessary to trace back to the year 1954 when the South Vietnamese people, in face of American designs and Saigon puppets' manoeuvres, rose up immediately to demand implementation of the Geneva Agreements, namely respect of the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese. Tempered by a protracted resistance against French colonialism, the South Vietnamese people soon put up a resistance against US intervention and the US-installed fascist regime in Saigon. During these fifteen years, all social classes, political organizations, religious sects and ethnic groups, threatened in their daily life by a sanguinary regime, have risen one after another for their vital rights and for national independence, peace and national unity.

Washington's neo-colonialism and the Saigon fascist regime gradually touched off a most powerful popular opposition resulting in the establishment in December 1960 of the NFL. In face of US armed intervention the South Vietnamese have since 1961 conducted an all-sided political and armed struggle, under extremely arduous circumstances. This victorious fight has been waged in the countryside as well as in cities, in the plains as well as in the mountainous regions. In the urban centres the middle strata, the intelligentsia in particular, which included many prominent members of the former resistance, set up in 1968 their genuine organization to fight US aggression: the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. In 1969 the NFL and the ANDPF convened a national congress, which decided the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Thus, it is on the basis of a large mustering of popular forces and as a result of a long and successful struggle that the PRG came into being. And all the forces which contributed to the success of this arduous struggle against a powerful and ferocious enemy — US imperialism — have

for a year now given proof of their vitality and determination. Nixon's war intensification has come to grief; GIs and puppet troops have been badly mauled by the people's armed forces. Cities, American bases always remain under the threat of PLAF large-scale attacks.

US saturation bombings and massive spraying of toxic chemicals have not prevented the PRG from firmly organizing its administration at all levels and its production. Crop lands have expanded little by little while the methods of intensive cultivation have been applied. Dispensaries and schools have mushroomed in all villages. In January 1970, an exhibition was held by the Ministry of Culture with 2,500 paintings and sculptures. Many films have been produced by Liberation studios.

The representativeness of the PRG was rapidly recognized in the international arena. It is rather unusual that a revolutionary government in the thick of its fight, only a few weeks after its founding, wins recognition of about twenty countries. At present twenty-five countries entertain diplomatic relations with the PRG and twenty-two others contacts at various levels with 112 national and international organizations have welcomed the setting up of the PRG and pledged support to it.

As a national and popular government the PRG is heir to a long national tradition of struggle for independence. It continues a century of struggle of the Vietnamese people against French colonialism. At the time when the national liberation movement spread in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the PRG takes a place in the great community of governments and organizations which resolutely fight imperialism. The whole progressive mankind grant it their support and aid.

Shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos engaged in the same effort for independence, peace and against the common enemy, the PRG represents the South Vietnamese people to wage the present struggle and to build in common a future of peace and prosperity.

In vain R. Nixon wriggles, in vain the Pentagon hurls its crack troops into the battle. It is the South Vietnamese, the PRG who will carry the day. It is the Indonesian people who will win.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK, HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA, CONTINUES HIS VISIT IN THE DRVN



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk receives the South Viet Nam Heroes and Valiant Fighters' Delegation

THE third day (May 27) of the DRVN visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK), was marked by a Buddhist ceremony at Quan Su Pagoda in Hanoi. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique Sihanouk, Cambodian Premier Penn Nouth and his wife, and other distinguished Khmer guests, accompanied by Premier Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese personalities, were present. The pagoda was lavishly decorated with Vietnamese and Cambodian flags and Buddhist banners. On a stand in front of the altar were seven superior bonzes in their yellow cassocks and one hundred other bonzes while over five hundred Buddhist believers crowded the yard of the pagoda.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests meditated for a long time before the altar while the Buddhist bonzes and followers were praying for the souls of the Buddhists and all the Cambodians, Vietnamese and Lao killed in the struggle against US aggression for independence and peace. Prayers were also said for the happiness of Her Majesty the Queen Kossamak Nearhearith, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other Cambodian distinguished guests.

Deeply moved, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk thanked the Buddhist bonzes and followers for the new token of sympathy of the Vietnamese people toward the Cambodian people now engaged in a fight against the US aggressors and their valets.

On the same day, May 27, a delegation of PLAF heroes and valiant fighters now visiting the North came to pay their respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other Cambodian guests.

Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, RVSN Ambassador to Cambodia and delegation leader, expressed their joy to meet on Viet Nam soil the "messengers of heroic Cambodia, the close comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people." He said how elated the South Vietnamese fighters were to the call of their Head of State, and closing their ranks within the FUNK, have inflicted humiliating setbacks on the US aggressors, Saigon puppet troops and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

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SOUTH VIET NAM

PLAF HIT HARD AT ENEMY DEFENCE SYSTEM AND "PACIFICATION" PROGRAM

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SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, went on May 21 and June 2 respectively his 5th and 6th messages to the nation.

The messages highlight the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's acts of high treason in the month of May 1970.

First, their behaviour vis-a-vis the USA: "The number of American personnel keeps increasing and they have arrogated to themselves the right to transport by air from Saigon to Phnom Penh (Po-chentong Airport) all sorts of materials for subversion and war by US imperialism and neo-colonialism.

"Militarily, the US ground forces are occupying and putting to fire and sword a great part of our country, the US naval forces are using our rivers and territorial waters in a sovereign manner. As to the US Air Force, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang takes great pleasure in inviting it to bomb savagely and intensively many of our provinces, districts, villages and cities, destroying everything that belongs to our innocent and peaceable people, including many lives, and plunging our people into misery and inhuman sufferings.

"But this does not satisfy the sadism of the Phnom Penh reactionary traitors. The press of the free world revealed in effect that when they were informed of the intention of their American masters to withdraw the US troops to South Viet Nam by June 30, the Lon Nol 'government' and military chiefs implored the 'great boss' not to do so, because they were afraid of being wiped out by the enemy."

"According to *Reuters* (table of May 29) Mr Vuocuu told a French press luncheon here this week that Cambodia would ask the United States to allow its troops to stay on if the Cambodian armed forces had not regained control of the country."

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique behaves not less despicably vis-a-vis the Bangkok regime. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk says:

"Now the Thais can send CIA agents to Phnom Penh as personnel of their embassy in order to co-operate with the Americans in the SEATO aggressive activities against our people.

"The Thais will have the right to enter Cambodia freely and to exploit the resources of our country, particularly the interesting tourist resources (as well as the airlines), for example, Phnom Penh, Siemreap (Angkor), Battambang, Preah Vihear." (It is to be recalled that the International Court at the Hague has recognized the Preah Vihear as part of Cambodia).

"At present, Lon Nol has reached the peak of betrayal. He has no shame in asking the Bangkok Vice-Premier, Praphas Charansithon, who came to Phnom Penh for an inspection tour, to send Thai ground, naval and air forces for occupation and invasion of Cambodia.

"UPI on May 29 released this statement of Praphas: 'We agreed to assist Cambodia in aerial reconnaissance over land and sea border... Cambodia has requested us to send a division of troops there (about 13,000 men).'

"Another UPI dispatch specified: 'Thailand is carefully considering Cambodia's request for one division of Thai troops to protect Phnom Penh. Thailand would send 20 patrol boats to Cambodia for use against communist forces on the Mekong River, (that is against our people's forces).'

What is most revolting is the behaviour of the Lon Nol-Sirik

clique of Cambodia by the two countries."

Cambodia having been sold out to the Americans, Thais, Saigoneses and others, what remains of Cambodia's sovereignty? In this connection, Samdech N. Sihanouk quotes an AFP dispatch by Derek Wilson as saying on May 13 that "three-star General Do Cao Tri... said, 'We have been ordered not to get closer than five kilometres to Phnom Penh to respect Cambodian sovereignty'."

"Today Lon Nol has been compelled to content himself with 'reigning' inside Phnom Penh. Reporter Don Shannon, in his report datelined May

respect the Khmer coastal islands.

"As a matter of fact, our Buddhist clergy and our nation as a whole know perfectly well that Sihanouk succeeded a long time ago in obtaining not only a declaration of respect but also of solemn recognition of our present borders including the coastal islands in question by the real Viet Nam, the only true Viet Nam, that of the Vietnamese people.

"The Saigon puppet regime is in no way entitled to represent the Vietnamese people! It only represents itself and is a well-known puppet of US imperialism."

Samdech N. Sihanouk reveals that Lon Nol and Sirik Matak are contemplating using white mercenaries as did Tsombe. He quotes an AFP dispatch from Phnom Penh which reported on May 14 that "the Cambodian government continued today that it had already been approached by white mercenaries... So far the Cambodian government has not made an official statement, but the sources said it was certainly considering the possibility."

Samdech N. Sihanouk further mentions another humiliation suffered by the Phnom Penh usurpers: they were not even admitted as a full member of the so-called Asian Conference on Cambodia recently convened in Jakarta.

WHAT is the origin of the present tragedy of the Cambodian nation? Samdech Norodom Sihanouk points out:

"At the bottom of this tragedy is not 'Viet Cong' or 'Viet Minh' invasion, but simply the unbridled ambition of the perpetrators of the coup d'état, who served their personal interests on the one hand and the supreme interests of their money-lenders, the American imperialists, and their Saigon and Bangkok accomplices on the other."

"Today the Americans have set up their colony in a considerable part of the regions of Svay Rieng, Memot, Snuol, Mundulokiri, Rattanakiri, etc.

"The Saigonists have a settlement in Svay Rieng, part of Kompong Cham, part of Prey Veng, part of Kandal, part of the Mekong, and all the coast from Ha Tien (South Viet Nam) to Sihanoukville, including all our coastal islands. In addition, they have declared that they reserve the right to occupy in future the regions of Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Som, etc.

"The Siamese (Thais) have hastened to occupy Preah Vihear. According to the press of the 'free' world, they will be 'invited' by the Lon Nol 'government' to send their armed forces to colonize the areas of Battambang, Odair Meanchey, Preah Vihear, etc.

"The Khmer will never let pass unpunished this obvious and grave betrayal of the country by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak group."

Samdech N. Sihanouk then exalts the patriotism displayed by various strata of the Cambodian people: "Our People's Army of National

29, had this to say: 'Premier Lon Nol is called 'Mayor of Phnom Penh' by the diplomatic corps... Lon Nol now has publicly confessed that he has no control over his country outside the capital,' one of the ambassadors remaining here commented, shaking his head. 'That is what the Lon No. propaganda calls the support from the seven million Khmers.'"

"Thus, 'the message goes on to comment, 'under the 'rule' of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang, the independence and sovereignty of the Khmers are confined to Phnom Penh and five kilometres from the city, and not beyond this limit!"

"But that is not all. The Vietnamese patrons of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and company hold the Khmer soldiers in utter contempt.

"According to AFP (in the same dispatch of May 13), General Do Cao Tri made the following comment on Lon Nol's mercenaries: 'The Cambodian Army isn't fighting. It seems more afraid of us than of the Viet Cong.'"

"Bringing in Chup before correspondents of the international press, the same Do Cao Tri declared that 'the joint communique signed by the foreign ministers of Cambodia and South Viet Nam give us (the

Saigon regime) the possibility to come back to Cambodia at any time and at any place. That is what the Lon Nol propaganda calls 'victory in the Saigon negotiations.'"

"That propaganda takes pride in the fact that the Saigon regime accepts to give Lon Nol what has refused Sihanouk: a declaration to

Lon Nol - Sirik Matak Clique's Acts of High Treason

(5th and 6th Messages to Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk)

Matak clique vis-a-vis the Saigon regime. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk says in this connection:

"These traitors have personally invited Vietnamese (of the Thieu-Ky clique) to come to kill and plunder the Khmers and have even insisted that these Vietnamese should establish their colonial rule on the national territory of the Khmers.

"An AFP dispatch from Saigon quoted on May 11 Saigon 'President' Thieu as saying: 'The question of how long we shall remain in Cambodia is secondary... No limit of time or space has been imposed on the South Vietnamese forces in their operations in Cambodia and the Cambodian government has agreed to this.'"

"This is undoubtedly what the Phnom Penh traitors called 'the chasing of the Vietnamese!' Not content with such a 'performance', Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and their ilk surrender our coast and coastal islands to their Saigon patrons.

"Such a hand-over of Cambodia to the Saigon and Bangkok reactionaries is not enough for the Lon Nol clique. What he needs now is to bring to our country the reactionaries of Taipei and Seoul, other valets of the US imperialists.

UPI in a dispatch on May 29 disclosed: 'A Cambodian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that delegations will be sent to nationalist China and South Korea to discuss possible diplomatic recog-

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK, HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA, CONTINUES HIS VISIT IN THE DRVN

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On behalf of the FUNK, the National United Royal Government of Cambodia and the Khmer people, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk thanked the South Vietnamese heroes and valiant fighters for the considerate attention they were paying to his delegation. He hoped to be able in the near future to welcome the South Vietnamese friends to his beautiful Cambodia.

On May 28, escorted by Premier Pham Van Dong and Minister of Culture Hoang Minh Giam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme Penn Nouth planted trees at Reunification Park in Hanoi, in souvenir of their visit to Viet Nam.

Many pioneers and Uncle Ho's well-behaved children who were taking part in this planting of saplings, promised to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian guests that they would take care of these trees,

symbols of the friendship between Viet Nam and Cambodia.

On the same day, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other guests visited the "March 8" Textile Factory in Hanoi where they were warmly welcomed by the Minister of Light Industry Kha Vang Can and leading cadres, and workers of the factory. After visiting various workshops, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk attended a meeting held by the workers in honour of their Cambodian guests. At this gathering, the manager of the textile mill, Mme Le Thi Nha, voiced the gratitude of the Vietnamese working class to the Cambodian people for their support to the struggle of the 31 million Vietnamese against US aggression.

On the same day, a group of Hanoi pioneers was received by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party. They presented them with bouquets and red scarves and performed folk dances

and songs. In a relaxed and congenial atmosphere, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed his joy and emotion at the respect and affection the Vietnamese pioneers showed him. Deeply

moved by the fact that the children affectionately addressed him as "Uncle Sihanouk," he said that such a gesture had an inestimable symbolic value and was a clear manifestation of friendship between Viet Nam and Cambodia.

In return, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented the pioneers with a silver stork. In its tireless flight, this bird which crosses all frontiers, symbolizes solidarity and friendship among nations. A collection of songs composed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk himself was also given to the children.

The Head of State of Cambodia and the other distinguished guests also visited the Revolutionary Museum. They showed great interest in the various stands which recounted the history of the Vietnamese nation fighting for 4,000 years against foreign invasion. They stayed a long time in the section reserved for the anti-US resistance war waged by our Southern fellow-countrymen, in which were exhibited: spears, cross-bows, traps, booby-traps and other rudimentary weapons made by the guerrillas themselves.

Accompanied by Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence Vo Nguyen Giap,

of Kampuchea) and the ranks of the liberation army."

Samdech N. Sihanouk forcefully affirms:

"Our Khmer people are not and will never be alone in their struggle. They are and will always be strongly assisted, in many ways, by their Vietnamese and Lao brothers, by their great Chinese and North Korean friends, who will support them effectively till their total victory.

"Also supporting them and supporting them firmly are the other

socialist peoples, and all progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in the world.

"Consequently, it is certain that we will not ever lack means of all kinds to lead our sacred fight to its glorious conclusion.

"Moreover, let us recall here again that this struggle is taking place in the context of the struggle of the Indochinese peoples for the complete liberation of our three countries, Khmer, South Vietnamese and Lao."



At Quan Su Pagoda



In Reunification Park

Liberation, supported by all patriotic citizens, men and women, who hasten to join en masse the National United Front of Kampuchea, has redoubled its efforts in its heroic fight against our mortal enemies—the US imperialist neo-colonialists, their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys and the latter's lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng-Trinh Hoanh-In Tam and company.

"Our citizens, men and women, and our youth in the provinces do

not hesitate to give every possible aid to our liberation army, enabling it to win new and important successes in several parts of the country.

"Even within the army of the Lon Nol regime, an increasing number of officers, non-commissioned officers and especially men have become aware of their aberration which had led them to serve the US imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys. These military men, realizing their mistake, have joined the FUNK (National United Front

PLAF HIT HARD AT ENEMY DEFENCE SYSTEM AND "PACIFICATION" PROGRAM

- 38,000 Enemy Troops (6,000 GIs) Put out of Action.
- 400 Planes and Helicopters Downed or Destroyed, 700 Military Vehicles, Hundreds of Ordnance Pieces, Thousands of Tons of Ammunition Wrecked, Millions of Litres of Fuel Burnt.
- Big Gaps in Enemy Coercive Apparatus, Hundreds of "Strategic Hamlets" Dismantled.

FROM the initial reports just released by *Giai Phong* Press Agency on the May activities of the PLAF and South Viet Nam people, it appears that the enemy continued, just like in April last, to sustain heavy losses on all theatres of operations and in his most sensitive spots: manpower, technical and material war means, "pacification" program.

In the **Quang Tri** and **Thuan Thien** areas (the northernmost provinces in South Viet Nam), the PLAF mounted violent attacks on the sector of **Highway No. 9** between **Dung Ha** and **Khe Sanh**. **Road No. 12**, southwest of **Hue**, and in the "pacified" countryside and enemy rear bases, **Hue** included. The PLAF put out of action 7,000 adverse troops including 1,000 GIs, wiped out or decimated a regimental CP, a battalion CP, an infantry battalion, an artillery battalion and dozens of companies. They destroyed 130 military vehicles (nearly 70 tanks and armoured cars), 62 cannons and mortars, and downed or blasted out of commission over one hundred aircraft. The fiercest actions were staged on **Tan Lam** ("Rockpile"), **Hill 241** ("Camp Carroll"), **Con Tien**, **Doc Mieu** (on Highway No. 9), bases of US Air Mobile Division for at **My Thuy**, **Binh Dien** and **Dong Lam** ("Camp Evans"), of puppet infantry Division 1 at **Ta Ha** and **Hang Co** (a roadblock in Hue City). The enemy units in the field also took serious casualties: puppet Regiment 1 at **Chiem Giang**, in the hilly area southwest of **Quang Tri**, had 1,200 men disabled and 50 aircraft downed or destroyed on the ground.

In **Central and Southern Trung Bo**, 15,000 enemy soldiers were knocked out of action, a battalion CP, 3 battalions, and over 50 companies, platoons and "pacification" teams written off

the muster-roll or decimated. The patriotic forces wiped out 374 military vehicles (170 tanks and armoured cars), 35 cannons and mortars and tons of ammunition and grounded or destroyed 200 planes and helicopters.

Between May 1 and 17, in these regions, the PLAF hammered at ten cities and provincial capitals, over twenty district capitals and military sub-sector CPs and about one hundred other military installations such as airfields, ports, depots, vehicle compounds. In the **Da Nang** area alone, the enemy suffered 4,500 casualties (about one thousand GIs) and incinerated from satellite countries. Important targets in the city itself and suburbs, such as the big airbase, naval base, HQ of puppet First Army Corps, came under fire. Meanwhile, other PLAF units stormed many sub-sector CPs in the area: at **Hiep Duc** (53 km south of **Da Nang**), 2,800 enemy troops (100 GIs) put out of action, all the three battalions of puppet Regiment 5 wiped out or badly mangled, about one hundred of choppers and planes downed, and some dozen artillery pieces and about fifty tanks or armoured cars destroyed.

Further north, guerrilla warfare gained fresh momentum in the provinces of **Binh Dinh**, **Phu Yen** and **Khánh Hòa** where a great toll was taken of the enemy regional forces on "pacification" raids.

On **Road No. 19** linking the Western High Plateaus to the sea, over 200 enemy military vehicles were lost in a dozen ambushes. Logistic depots were also selective targets of the PLAF. At **US Cam Ranh** base, 450 tons of ammunition were destroyed and over 4 millions of litres of fuel burnt.

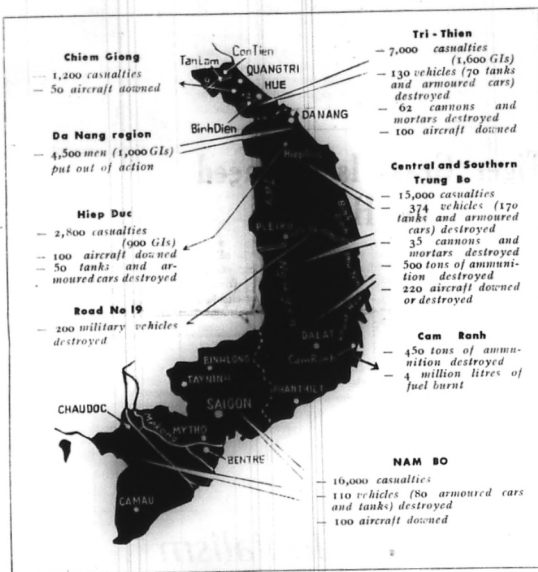
In these area enemy military training centres were

fiercely pounded, chiefly the psychowar centre, the police training school, the signal centre and the local radio station at **Da Lat**, the ESEPC military camp at **Phan Thiet**: about one thousand men were put out of action (50 per cent officers and technicians).

In **Nam Bo** (formerly Cochinchina) the enemy was under attack in the Eastern region (Saigon front) in the provinces of **Tay Ninh** and **Binh Long**, in the Mekong Delta provinces of **My Tho**, **Ben Tre**, **Chau Doc**, **Ca Mau**, etc. In this southernmost part of Viet Nam, PLAF men knocked out 16,000 adverse troops, wiped out or decimated a battalion CP, 3 battalions and about 50 companies, platoons and "pacification"

teams, destroyed 110 military vehicles (80 tanks and armoured cars), dozens of cannons and mortars, downed or wrecked about one hundred planes and helicopters. The puppet Divisions 7 and 21 were soundly beaten. At the **Tan Miep** military training centres, 400 enemy troops were killed or wounded, 100 companies of cadets completely annihilated.

In total, the battle-count in May is as follows:
— 1,000 enemy targets hit by the PLAF (against 1,200 in April);
— 85,000 adverse troops including 6,000 GIs put out of action (as against 50,000 and 20,000 in April);
— 4 battalion and regimental CPs erased, 11 infantry or
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Thieu-Ky-Khiem Triumvirate Pours Oil on the Flame

THE University and high school students' struggle against the dictatorship of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique in South Viet Nam occupied cities has been going on three months and was met in May by the puppet's increased obstinacy and perfidy.

On May 5 the police attacked the students who had occupied the old Cambodian Embassy in protest against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang's massacres of Vietnamese residents in Cam

bodia, and arrested sixty of them. At the same time the puppet authorities banned all demonstrations and public meetings by virtue of the 10/68 fascist law, closed down all schools in Saigon and extended the curfew.

Nevertheless on May 6 and 7 the students continued to take to the streets. On the evening of May 7, thugs molested Nguyen Van Thang, acting Chairman and Secretary-General of the Students' General Association (SGA),

Doan Van Toai, spokesman of the Students' Struggle Committee, and Nguyen Hoang Truc, SGA Deputy-Secretary General, according to Saigon press.

On May 9, the cops manhandled the students taking part in the sit-in before the Education Ministry and apprehended 76. The protestors far from being intimidated stepped up their action.

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